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JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

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FARMERS' BILL PASSES SENATE

Exempts Marketing Associations From Trust Provisions

DIVIDENDS ARE LIMITED

Opposition To Revival Of War Finance Board Develops In House—Bill Now Goes To Conference.

Washington.—The Capper-Hersman bill exempting farmers' co-operative marketing associations from the provisions of the Sherman Antitrust law was passed by the Senate without a record vote.

The bill now goes to conference for consideration of the Senate amendment providing that the Federal Trade Commission instead of the Secretary of Agriculture shall pass on complaints against any co-operaitve association

Other amendments added by the Senate provide that complaints against the co-operative associations shall be heard in the Federal judicial district in which the principal office of the association is located and that any attempt to create a monopoly or resort to unfair methods of competition in commerce shall make the association liable to prosecution under the Anti-trust laws and the Clayton act.

Associations formed under the measure must operate for the mutual benefit of the members. No member is permitted to have more than one vote regardless of the amount of stock or membership capital, and dividends are limited to 8 per cent. of the capital stock.

Evidence of opposition to the Senate resolution to revive the War Finance Corporation were apparent at a hearing by the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

Following the meeting of the committee, Representative Green introduced in the House a bill imposing the following temporary duties on agricultural imports:

Wheat, 15 cents a bushel; corn, 10 cents; cattle, less than one year old, $2.50 a head; other cattle, 30 per cent. ad valorem; sheep, 75 cents to $1.50 a head; wool, unwashed, 12 cents a pound; washed, 24 cents; scoured, 36 cents.

2,479 U. S. DEAD ARRIVE.

Largest Single Shipment Of War Bodies Arrives On Transport.

New York.—The largest shipment of American war dead to be returned on one ship—2,479 bodies—arrived here Wednesday on the Army transport Wheaton from Bordeaux and St. Nazaire. From the mast of the funeral ship the flag for which her silent passengers fought hung at half mast. Other harbor craft dipped their colors as the transport moved into her pier.

Each casket was shrouded with an American flag as it was lifted from the ship's hold. A military guard will stand watch over the bodies until they are shipped in "squads" and "companies" to almost every state in the Union.

INAUGURATION COSTS JUMP

Congressional Committee Finds Harding Preparations Expensive.

Washington.—The cost of inaugurating a President has increased from 50 to 100 per cent. it was estimated at the first session of the joint Congressional committee in charge of the inauguration of President-elect Harding.

Construction of the usual mammoth reviewing stand on the Capitol Plaza and engraving of official invitations was authorized by the committee which is headed by Senator Knox, Republican, Pennsylvania, and Representative Cannon, Republican, Illinois.

NEW FUEL DEVELOPED.

Residents Of Pittsburgh Have Been Urged To Try It.

Pittsburgh.—The gas conservation and smoke reduction campaign of the Pittsburgh station of the United States Bureau of Mines and Civic Organizations has developed a new fuel, composed of coke dust and particles of soft coal, officials of the bureau announced here.

The new fuel has been tested and the Bureau of Mines officials urge that residents of the Pittsburgh district use it not only as a gas conservation and smoke reduction measure but as a more efficient heat producer.

MORE MILLS CUT WAGES.

One Makes First Reduction In Forty Years.

Warwick, R. I.—The Elizabeth Mills at Hillsgrove and East Greenwich, and the Apponaug Company at Apponaug posted notices to their 930 employes of a wage reduction effective December 20. The Elizabeth Mills, thread manufacturers, employing 430, makes its first wage cut in forty years, amounting to 32½ per cent

The Apponaug Company, bleachers, gives no amount in the notice, but it is understood to be 22½ per cent.

CENSUS COST $23,765,000.

Bureau Will Ask Appropriation For $1,215,000 Deficiency.

Washington.—The annual report of the census bureau just made public by Director Rodgers estimates that the recent nation-wide enumeration covering a period of three years ending June 30, last, cost $23,765,000.

As but $22,550,000 was appropriated by Congress for the purpose, the bureau will be required to ask Congress for a deficiency appropriation of $1,215,000.

MOVE TO MAKE TERMS OF CONGRESSMEN BEGIN IN DECEMBER.

Washington.—A constitutional amendment to make terms of senators and representatives begin the first Monday in December following the November elections, instead of on March 4, was offered by Representative McArthur, Republican, Ore. It automatically abolishes the short session of Congress and legislation by defeated members.

Section two fixes the second Monday in December as the date when the new president assumes office, leaving the week between the opening of Congress and the inauguration for congressional canvass of the vote for president. It provides also that in case of no majority in the electoral college, the House would elect a president by individual membership vote rather than by States.

DISAGREE OVER THE ARMY BILL

Secertary of War Baker and Committee Clash

$700,000,000 IS REQUESTED

Representative Anthony Would Close Half Of Camps In Use And Hold Force To 175,000 Men.

Washington.—Sharp conflicts between Congress and the War Department over the amount of money to be appropriated this year for the military establishment developed at the initial meeting of the House sub-committee to draft the 1922 Army Appropriation bill.

Representative Anthony, of Kansas, chairman of the subcommittee, predicted that the army appropriation for the coming fiscal year would be cut approximately to $300,000,000. He advocated restriction of the size of the army to 175,000 enlisted men, abandonment of half of the camps maintained by the War Department and immediate sale of the army's surplus supplies.

Secretary Baker and Major-General March, chief of staff, appearing before the committee, urged the appropriation this year of approximately $700,000,000 for army expenses. The War Department was allowed $392,000,000 for the present year.

Secretary Baker estimated that the War Department would incur a deficit of $60,000,000 during the present year. Of this amount, he said, $38,000,000 will be needed for the pay of enlisted men. Chairman Anthony, however, said members of the committee were convinced the War Department's deficiency would total at least $100,000,000.

The War Department Secretary was asked to submit a report, showing what camps were being maintained and for what purpose they were being used.

"We must close at least half of our camps, particularly those located in more remote districts which cannot be kept up as cheaply as those closer to supplies," said Mr. Anthony. "It has been shown that it cost much more to maintain troops on the Mexican border than at centralized posts. The committee, for the sake of economy, intends to provide for the withdrawal of many of the troops now on the border."

Another policy of the committee, Mr. Anthony indicated, would be to provide for the full strength maintenance of only two divisions, instead of nine as the War Department favors. The remaining divisions would be maintained in skeletonized form and would be increased to full strength only in emergencies, under Mr. Anthony's plan.

Immediate sale of between 30,000 and 40,000 motortrucks now held in reserve was said by Representative Anthony to be favored by the committee.

Secretary Baker was questioned particularly as to the present size of the army and in reply said it consisted of approximately 216,000 enlisted men and 14,000 officers.

Members of the House Military Committee have charged the War Department with breaking faith with Congress in recruiting more than the 180,000 men for which provision was made in the Army Appropriation bill.

"This year," said Representative Anthony, "we will appropriate for an army of not more than 175,000 men and in addition will put a mandatory provision in the appropriation bill that the War Department is not to exceed that number."

KITCHIN WILL RESIGN.

Democratic House Leader To Retire From Supply Committee.

Washington.—Representative Kitchin, Democrat, North Carolina, has informed the Ways and Means Committee of his intention to resign at an early date because of ill health. Mr. Kitchin was chairman of the committee during the period of Democratic control of the House and had been expected by his colleagues to take a leading part in the framing of new tax and tariff legislation, hearings on which have just been started.

MORGENTHAU LIKELY CHOICE.

Believed That Wilson Will Name Him Armenian Mediator.

Washington.—White House officials intimated their belief President Wilson had decided to name Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, to act as his personal representative to mediate between the Armenians and the Turkish Nationalists. While the President is known to have settled upon an appointment, no announcement of it has yet been made.

WORLD COURT PLAN ADOPTED

League Unanimously Accepts Report of Committee

DIFFERS FROM ROOT PLAN

Compulsory Arbitration Provision Eliminated To Secure Adoption—Adoption Of The Plan Came After An Oratorical Duel.

Geneva.—The assembly accomplished Monday the first important constructive act in the work of the League of Nations in adopting a statute for a permanent international court of justice. The organization as planned still lacks the obligatory appearance of both parties to a dispute and provides no penalty for noncompliance with the decisions of the court.

The advocates of the project, however, believe that it is the most complete plan that could be accepted by the different governments and are confident that the good will of the nations will remedy its defects. The plan will go now to the different states for ratification.

If 32, or a majority of the members of the league, approve it before the next meeting of the assembly, the judges will be elected and the court will come into existence in the month of September.

Adoption of the plan came after an oratorical duel, with Latin America on one side and Europe on the other over the question as to whether the jurisdiction of the international court ought to be obligatory or voluntary Raoul Fernandes, Brazil; Dr. Carlos Urueta, Colombia; Harmodio Arias, Panama; Aristides Aguero, Cuba; Senor Blanco, Uruguay, and Senor Aramayo, Bolivia, insisted with great force upon the necessity of obligatory jurisdiction to make the court really effective.

The greater number of the 15 speakers were skeptical as to the value of optional jurisdiction as provided for in the project.

Leon Bourgeois, France; A. J. Balfour, England; Dr. George F. Hagerup, Norway, and Giuseppe Motta, Switzerland, defended the plan as the best that could be set up for a beginning. Mr. Balfour also made a defense of Europe against what he termed "a united attack."

Though the debate could not change the viewpoint of the majority, it served to relieve the feelings of delegates, which had reached a high pitch in the long discussion in committee

FINDS DIAMOND IN SAUSAGE.

New Yorker Gets Quarter-Caret Gem With Breakfast.

New York.—In an East Side grocery Herry Wohl, bookkeeper, purchased one-half pound of sausage and a one-quarter carat diamond—all for 15 cents.

Wohl, a bachelor, procured the sausage for his breakfast. Eating, his teeth came in contact with something hard. He spit it out and vowed he'd never buy sausage again.

He picked up the offending particle found it to be a perfect diamond, then went back to the grocery.

"Whatcha want?" asked the grocer

"Fifteen cents' worth of sausage, please!"

EXPLANATION DEMANDED.

Guatemalan Envoy Brought To Book For Violation Of Diplomacy.

Washington.—The State Department formally requested of Dr. Julio Bianchi, Guatemalan Minister to the United States, an explanation of his action last week in calling on Senator Moses of New Hampshire, to discuss the latter's resolution requesting information of the department concerning the alleged detention of former President Cabrera by the present government authorities in Guatemala.

The incident was said to be without precedent and in violation of diplomatic usages and international courtesy.

MOVIE MEN TO AID HOOVER.

Will Raise $2,500,000 For Children In Europe.

New York.—The motion-picture industry in America pledged itself to Herbert Hoover to raise $2,500,000 to succor starving children in Europe.

Mr. Hoover, addressing a conference of film magnates meeting to discuss plans for combatting proposed Sunday "blue laws," asked that they arrange to rescue 250,000 of the 3,500,000 children reported in imminent peril of starvation, saying relief societies would be forced to suspend operations unless aid came within 60 days.

BUYS HALF OF $25,000 BULL.

Old Forge Farm, In York, Is Joint Owner With Marylander.

York, Pa.—The Old Forge Farm, William Hummel manager, has purchased a half interest in Sophias St. Mose, a $25,000 Jersey bull. The other half interest is owned by Grier M. Thompson, of Belair, Md. The bull was brought to the Old Forge Farm.

U. S. ATTORNEY THREATENED.

"Let Up On Liquor Or It Will Mean Death," Says Warning.

New York.—A threat to blow up the Brooklyn Postoffice and kill United States District Attorney Leroy W. Ross was contained in an anonymous postcard received by him. "Let up on the liquor sellers or it will mean death to you," the card said.

A fireless cooker invented by an English woman is heated by an ordinary incandescent electric lamp.

URGES REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO ONE CENT ON LOCAL LETTERS.

Washington.—Reduction of the postage stamp on local delivery letters from two cents to one was recommended again by Postmaster General Burleson to Chairman Steenerson, of the House Postal Committee. Such a provision was included in last year's postal appropriation bill by the Senate, but failed of acceptance by the House.

ELEVEN KILLED AT MANILA CITY

Enlisted Men of the Constabulary and Police Fight

4 AMERICANS AMONG DEAD

Troops Ready When Needed—Mayor Declares Presence Of Constabulary A Menace To Peace Of City.

Manila.—Eleven men, four Americans and seven Filipinos, were killed here during a riot within the walled city between enlisted men of the Filipino Constabulary and the Manila police.

The Americans killed were Captain of Police W. E. Wichmann, Patrolmen Albert H. Troge and John W. Driscoll, and Augustus Jacuman, field clerk of the United States Army. Fifty shots were fired when 40 constabularyman sought to avenge the shooting of a constabularyman by the Filipino police.

Gov.-Gen. Francis Burton Harrison and Brig.-Gen. Rafael Crame, Filipino chief of the constabulary, took active steps to quell the rioting.

The Governor, found the armed constabulary congregated at the walled city and advised them to return to their barracks and instructed General Crame to hold all the constabulary in the barracks. Disorders ceased upon the arrival of General Crame, who placed members of the constabulary involved in the shooting under arrest and announced they would be tried before civil courts.

Mayor Ramon Fernandez declared the presence of the constabulary barracks in the Manila was dangerous to the peace of the community and announced he would ask the Governor to have the barracks removed outside the city limits.

The official police version of the shooting was that Policeman Mojica shot Constabulary Private Macasinag following trouble provoked by the constabularymen. The constabulary private was reported to have attacked the policeman with a knife.

Col. Lucien R. Sweet, inspector-general of the constabulary, said troubles had been brewing for a long time and frequently reached acute stages.

Regular army troops were ordered into their barracks when the rioting broke out and the provost guard doubled and sent to the scene, but took no part in quelling the riot.

The riot started at the Luneta police station, just outside the walled city and then proceeded within the walled city, where promiscuous firing between the police and constabularymen took place, and hundreds of shots were exchanged. The Filipinos killed a patrol wagon driver and six bystanders. Four Filipinos were wounded. There were no casualties among the constabulary forces.

Riot ceased when Brigadier-General Crame appeared on the scene with Chief of Police Bopp.

"Every precaution has been taken to prevent a repetition of the affair," said General Crame. "The constabularymen surrendered without a murmur when I appeared with Chief Bopp."

Col. Lucien R. Sweet, inspector-general of the constabulary, declared that this latest trouble between the constabulary and the police resulted from the arrest Sunday of the wife of a constabulary private by the police.

"Her clothing was torn and the circumstances were such as to make any real man's blood boil," he said.

Washington.—Following a speech by Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, in the House, advocating the immediate liberation of the Filipinos from American rule, Philippine Commissioner De Veyra stated that independence without American protection thereafter or other guarantees will be acceptable to his people.

"We are willing to take a chance and we are confident we shall be able to maintain our independence and defend ourselves from any possible aggression," said Mr. De Veyra. "We indorse the King bill, which provides for granting us our independence without any guarantees or other strings tied to it."

SOVIETS DEMAND INTERCOURSE.

Minister Tchitcherin Sends Wireless To Bulgaria.

Sofia, Bulgaria.—George Tchitcherin the Soviet Russian Foreign Minister, has sent the Bulgarian Government a wireless message demanding a resumption of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Soviet Russia. Bulgaria has not as yet answered the communication.

SECRET WAR HISTORY.

Denman Says Allies Agreed To Force China Into War.

Washington.—Secret treaties negotiated by the Allies prior to the entrance of the United States into the war "provided that China was to be coerced into the war" and the enemy ships in neutral Chinese waters were to be taken by Great Britain, France and Japan, William Denman, first chairman of the Shipping Board.

The Doctor's Wife

By Mary Graham Bonner

(©, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

HE HAD married her in the first place of all because of her lovely, low voice. There had been other reasons too — her good looks, her smile, her common sense, but mainly and chiefly the attraction which had drawn him to her had been her voice.

It had seemed during those first years of his practicing and trying to make headway in a seemingly unresponsive city, that voices would drive him mad, wailing, complaining, whimpering always discontented.

Even when he met women socially he felt they refrained from telling him anything but a sorrowful tale of themselves.

As for his wife—she understood.

She smiled at the poor excuses they made to come and see him, of the jealousy they showed of each other, of the gifts they sent him, of senseless reasons they had for telephoning.

Sometimes they would both be invited out to dinner at some patient's house. The doctor's wife chuckled as she thought of how little she was wanted.

Usually they looked at her, she knew, rather pityingly, and at times, the bolder of the sympathizers would say to her:

"It must be awful to be a doctor's wife. I'd never have a moment's peace if I were you with so many women caring for my husband!"

"We get used to it," the doctor's wife said so as not to be disappointing, smiling to herself. What fun it was to be a doctor's wife. How much pity one got one didn't deserve, how much wasted sympathy, how many deliciously jealous thoughts one inspired.

It was Christmas Eve. The doctor had promised his wife that he would help her in those many pleasant engrossing night-before-Christmas tasks.

She went upstairs to see that the children were quite asleep when she heard the telephone ring. She answered it, and then heard her husband's voice who was already answering it from below.

Something, some curious something, made her listen.

"Oh doctor," she heard a voice say, the voice of the one woman who had lately caused her her first pangs of jealousy, "I can't wait another moment. I must see you. I'm sorry, on Christmas Eve too, but I must! Please, doctor, can you come at once?"

"That's all right, little lady," she heard her husband answer, "I'll be up at once."

"I'm going out for awhile," the doctor called up the stairs. And was gone without a word of regret and with no effort at an excuse.

For hours and hours the doctor's wife sat thinking. Finally she could bear it no longer. She had recognized the voice.

This was going too far. This woman hadn't even made the barest excuse of being ill, she had not even had the decency to pretend she was suffering. It was outrageous.

Late that evening she went out of the house. She would see this other woman. She called a taxi and hurried off.

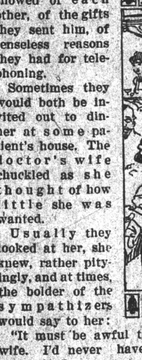
"I'm sorry," the maid told her, "but Madame can see no one." And the door was shut abruptly.

What would she do? What could she do? Finally, exhausted after walking about the streets, she went home, her heart full of dry, choking sobs.

At last she heard the doctor's key. He came in. He looked tired. But she was worn out. And he didn't care. And she must make an effort for the next day—for the children's sake any way. And she had always been so glad that she was a woman who had her husband as well as her children as her companions.

"You've been to—" she began.

"Yes," he answered wearily, as he lighted a cigarette, "I have been there all this time. But she has the finest boy you could hope to see; they're simply delighted.



"Boy?" she shrieked.

"Yes," the doctor nodded. He was too tired to notice her quick change of expression.

"Oh," he said after a moment, "I'm so glad you didn't finish the Christmas things without me. No matter how late it is, we must always get ready for Christmas together, mustn't we?" He kissed her lightly.

"After I had left the house," he added, "I remembered I hadn't asked you to wait, and I wanted you to wait no matter how long I'd be! Selfish of me, perhaps, but we must have our Christmas Eve together and get ready for the children's Christmas together, mustn't we, wife of my heart?"

"We most assuredly must," she answered him, and added to herself:

"What fools these women are who pity the doctor's wife. I'm the happiest woman in the whole world."

And the doctor was saying:

"My dear, do you know that it is Christmas morning and that I'm wishing you a Merry Christmas!"

"Merry Christmas," she returned, and in her heart rang the merriest and happiest of Christmas bells!

Xmas Posy Party

"A Garden of Flowers"—an ideal scheme this for a fancy Christmas dress party. When the invitations are sent out each guest should be requested to come to "the Garden of Flowers" dressed to represent a flower. Whatever flower is chosen should be intimated to the hostess when accepting the invitation. For the supper table decoration for this party, in the center stand a large doll dressed as a rose—the queen of flowers. In her hands should be fastened as many garlands of baby ribbons, or strings of small blossoms as there are guests. Attach little gifts at the other ends of the garlands appropriate to the costumes of the guests that are to receive them, such as brooches and scarfpins with flowers in enamel, baskets of sweets trimmed with flowers, or pretty cut glass bottles of perfume, decorated with blossoms. The ribbons or garlands should be arranged that each small guest finds a corresponding gift; thus, Violet's present is adorned with the flowers she represents, etc. The menus should be in the form of flowers or petals and the lamp or candle shades of rose colored silk.

SILENT CHRISTMAS.

The first "still Christmas" in England occurred in 1525, Henry VIII was king. In December the king fell sick, and the nation was filled with anxiety. It was decided that the Christmas should be a silent one. There were no bells, carols, or merry making. Silent Christmases were proclaimed in the protectorate of Cromwell. The festival was altogether abolished, and the display of the emblems of the nativity was held to be seditious. The change was most notable in London. There was silence in the Strand; the church bells were still.

SIDESTEPPING.

"Father," said the small boy, "do you believe in Santa Claus?"

"My son, the holiday shopping season has complications enough without starting a cross-examination."

Out of the Hurly-Burly.

Jane—I never had such a miserable Christmas month in all my life.

Martha—What's the matter?

Jane—Why, I got a silly fit and did all my Christmas shopping two months ago.—Detroit Free Press.

Christmas Song

In every babe that gains the light
Through rack of human pain,
In each new-breathing soul tonight
The Christ-child lives again.
In every drop of anguish, pressed
From pallid woman's brow,
In every virgin mother-breast
His Mother whispers now.

And wise men through the darkness hie,
Lo! In the East—a Star!
O little Christ who is to die
Was your soul's journey far?
Strange meteor wounds of death and birth
Lighting an endless sea;
A little child has come to earth
And He must die for me!
—By Mary McNeil Fenollosa, in the Craftsman.

HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

Happy, happy Christmas that can win us back to the delusions of our childish days; that can recall to the old man the pleasures of his youth; and transport the sailor and the traveler thousands of miles away, back to his own fireside and his quiet home.—Charles Dickens.

BUT ONCE A YEAR.

"Merry, merry Christmas;
Let the joy-bells ring;
Glad hearts are rejoicing
As the angels sing.
Let our hearts be brightened,
Give to all of cheer,
For the gladsome Yuletide
Comes but once a year!"

A CHRISTMAS CALENDAR.

Make blue prints from your favorite kodak negatives. These made into pretty calendars, make an acceptable Christmas present.

Origin of Yuletide

Yule was the name of the ancient Scandinavian festival held at the time of the winter solstice. The word is of uncertain origin, says The Housekeeper, but it probably is taken directly from the Icelandic word "jol," meaning a feast. It is curious to note how many nations of old marked the "turn of the year"—that is, the December solstice—by festivals. The Egyptians, the Hindus, the Persians, the Greeks and the Romans all had feasts at this season, but especially the Northern nations—the Teutons, the Scandinavians, the early natives of Britain—rejoiced at the event of the sun's turn on its coruse. The festival was kept with much eating and drinking and noisy jollity. One of the ceremonies was the placing of an enormous log of wood—often so large that it required the strength of several men to bring it in—upon the hearth fire in the huge fireplace. The burning of the Yule log was thought to insure good fortune to the family, especially when charred pieces of the log burned the year before and kept over for that purpose were used to light it.

CHRISTMAS IN OTHER LANDS.

The Mexican Christmas is a strangely mixed week of sports, revels and religious observances. The "Passion Play" never fails to attract great crowds, nor do the bull fights. In the Philippines grand masses are held in the churches in the morning. Great chains of flowers are carried to the churches by the children, who parade through the streets singing Christmas songs, bands preceding them. In the afternoon there is dancing and merry-making. In Spain the religious note is predominant at Christmas and there are curious performances of mystery plays.

CHRISTMAS IN HOLLAND.

A quaint ceremonial is observed in Holland on Christmas eve. At midnight the men of the towns and villages, dressed in varied costumes, meet in the public squares. One is selected and into his charge is given a large illuminated star mounted upon a pole, and with this star is a guide—as the Wise Men were guided to Bethlehem — a procession winds through the streets, the men chanting the "Gloria in Excelsis." After the parade a great supper is served.